CLAIMS

1. A magnetomechanical system of the caused recoil's reduction from a gun's bullet firing, which consists from successive recoil springs in cooperation with one cylinder and with one mechanism, which brings a magnet, and is comprised from one spring (5) of which the one edge is osculated with the slide (K) and its other edge with the wall (T) in the transversal cylinder's (1) body exterior diameter, which cylinder, through a contraction (Y), is separated into two chambers, the (A) and the (B), where in (A), the spring (2) is positioned and through chamber (B) the pin (4) is passing through as it comes through chamber (A) also in the right edge of which pin, the separator (7) is embodied, which, on the one hand, holds the spring (2), and on the other hand, it consists a part of the fixed gun's frame, while intermediately of its length, the pin (4) brings the separator (8), which is interrupted from the diaphragm (Y), and from the fact that in chamber (B) the spring (3) is positioned with easiness, which is smaller in height from the chamber's (B) height, the entrance of which is secured from the transversal cover (6), through which the pin's (4) extension (P) is coming through on the edge of which the magnet (M) is embodied and is secured with the component (E), or through the use of one base (9), which is embodied on a fixed point of the gun (frame) or on other pre-existed support points under the gun-barrel, which are located on the gun's fixed parts and are destined for the support of various auxiliary components, and on which base (9) the magnet (M) is fixed without using the pin's (4) extension (P), and from the fact that the magnet's destination is to act unstoppable pull, on the one hand, to the slide (K), and on the other hand, to the cylinder (1) with momentum and direction towards the axis of their course towards the gun-barrel's exit and hence opposite towards their retrogression, and from the fact that during the bullet's firing time, the pressure of the developed gases reaches the point, where it is appointed as critical for the pulling ability the magnet (M) has, in order to hold the slide (K) and the chamber (1), causing to them the instantaneous expected delay before their departure (according to the upper priority degree), and from the fact that through the upper instantaneous delay through which the maximum expansion of gases is caused, bigger initial speed to the bullet is given, resulting to its trajectory increase, and from the fact that the spring (3) through its freedom degree on either side of its reference points in chamber (B), operates as an inertia system and acts as percussive mechanism of instantaneous absorption of the rest of the slide's (K) energy, decelerating any of its further retrogression as the most of the energy, which the slide was carrying, was absorbed from the progressive compression of the two previous springs (5) and (2), and from the fact that this mechanism's final form is capable to differ in its component's shape, to the force of its springs and to their number in order to be adapted to any different gun type.

2. A magnetomechanical system of the caused recoil's reduction from a gun's bullet firing, which consists of successive springs in cooperation with one cylinder and with one mechanism, which brings a magnet according to claim -1-, and is characterized from the fact that the removal of the pin's (4) and the magnet's (M) expansion (P) makes the system anymore a mechanical one, without the bullet's trajectory being increased, and from the fact that its mechanical compartments are formed properly, so that this mechanical system to be adaptable to any different gun type.